Amunements forces.

Broadway Opera House-First Life Guards. Matines Daly's Chemtro-An Arabian Night. Matines. Fifth Avenue I heatre Pirat a of Penzilles Egend Oppera House The Danies Matings, Haverly's Theatre-The Torrists, Matings, Master & Blat's Garden Con etc. New York Aquarium-Cucle Tom's Cable.

Abbo's Cardon-The Galley Stare. Matines. Park Theater-Pfrist. Anndard Theatre-Eragelins.

Non Francisco Minstrein-Breadway and 20th st.

Bloosten Comique-Muligen Guards' Christmes. Manuer. lony Pustor's Theatre-Variety.

on Square Theater-Prench Plats

Vallack's Theatre-A Scrap of Pap-Advertising Rates.

DAILY AND SUNDAY, 40 cents a line, ordinary advertisis large type, 80 cents; and preferred positions, 30 cents to \$2.50, according to classification. Whenly .- 50 cents a line; no extra charge for type. Freierred positions from 75 cents to \$2.

Forgetful of His Trust.

ROSCOE CONKLING has been a favored son of the State of New York. Honors have been heaped upon him with a lavish hand. And how is he renaving the generous confidence which has been reposed in him? He is using the great influence which he derives | pointment of delegates to the National Confrom his official station to procure the nomluation and election of Gen. GRANT for a third term.

Mr. CONKLING knows this is wrong, else why did he oppose, professedly on principle, the nomination of Gen. GRANT for a third | ington printed in the columns of our es-

term at the time Mr. HAYES was nominated? nominating Gen. Grant, the attempt to States, that Mr. Cameron has appointed a make a man President a third term, in sub-committee of three to act with himself disregard of a custom which dates back to and the Secretary in making all the local WASHINGTON, will be laid up against him.

No statesman can have his name associated with the Third Term movement, as one of its advocates, without permanent Injury to his own standing as a patriot.

More Troops Wanted.

Since the close of the rebellion the Republicans have maintained their political ascendancy solely by sectional cries and GRANT. agitation. That has constituted their whole stock in trade. Destroy it, and the party would at once go to pieces, as it will do after the next Presidential election, when that issue must die from mere exhaustion. The ercise of so important a power by Mr. Chair-Republican leaders have been seconded constantly in this crusade by Gen. SHERMAN very properly maintains the the tickets to and other chiefs of the Military Ring, who aided the conspiracy of 1876, by which the Presidency was stolen.

Recently a courteous invitation to be present at a ceremonial in North Carolina, where gates; and if they are allowed to distribute the blue and the gray uniforms were to be blended together, in token of patriotic reconciliation, was insultingly rejected by Gen. SHERMAN, with a mean reflection on the people who had offered him their hospitality. But when favors are wanted, and the votes of "Confederate Brigadiers "in Congress are needed to carry their schemes, these military chiefs are quick enough to ask them, and to seek the support which, for partisan uses, they profess to despise.

Gen. SHERMAN has recommended a virtual Increase in the army of 5,000 men, and the consolidation of the five regiments of artillery into a corps, with a new Brigadier General for its chief. Then the signal service is to be organized into a special corps, with Your Majors and six Captains, instead of one chief and four Lieutenants, as at present. Gen. JOE JOHNSTON, Chairman of the sub-Military Committee of the House, has prepared bills embodying these and other features, and, of course, the Democrats are expected to fall into line and vote this increase of the rank and file and these new offices, because they are urged by the head of the regular army, and reported by an ex-Confederate General, formerly of the regular army, with whom Gen. SHERMAN made terms of capitulation that Mr. STANTON summarily dismissed as unworthy

These two Generals play into each other's hands very nicely. They were both educated in the same school, and though they took different sides during the rebellion, they are now engaged in the common object of increasing the regular army. We have said this proposition is a virtual addition of 5,000 men to the existing force, and so it The last Army Appropriation act, June 23, 1879, provides as follows:

And no money appropriated by this act shall be paid for recruiting the army beyond the number of twenty five thousand enlisted men, including Indian scouts and hospital stewards, and thereafter there shall be no more than twenty-five thousand emisted men in the army at any one time, unless otherwise authorized by law.

is diverted to other uses than those contemplated by law. That is to say, five thousand soldiers are employed as clerks, stewards, signal service men, scouts, servants, and the like, who are paid as regular troops on actual duty. Gen. SHERMAN wants five thousand more to take their places, and, agitator stated that the object of his visit outside of them, a special organization for signal duty, to be created apart. And Gen. JOE JOHNSTON is chosen to father the scheme. and to advocate it before the House as a gun at home against the system of land Democratic measure on the eve of a Presidential election!

The vote on that measure will be scrutinized with unusual care. The people have | victims of that system were not suffered to been demanding for years a reduction of the army and a scaling of retrenehment proportionate to that which was applied to the navy and to the civil service in the Fortyfourth Congress. The army is the heaviest load the annual budget has to carry, and the Military Ring at Washington, with an organized social and political influence behind it, has succeeded, in spite of all efforts to meet the popular expectation, in | temper of this community. We should repreventing any real reform of abuses which cost the taxpayers at least fifteen millions

It is pretended that these troops are needed on the frontier. That old story is to our fundamental principles, our unvarymade to do service whenever a hundred or two Indians are driven to despair by bad treatment and robbery of their land or supplies by rascally agents and Ring thieves. But Gen. Sherman has shown its falsity himself, for only a few weeks ago he asked the War Department for a regiment of artillery and a band of music, to be stationed at Washington, and is said to have prepared barracks for their reception at the arsenal.

He collected the troops at Washington in the winter of 1876 to overawe the House of Representatives, and assured inquirers that they were only en route to other points in the ordinary course of transfer. He put them on a war footing, with every officer pledged to secrecy. He had telegraph lines constructed connecting the arsend, the Capitol, the War Department, and the White House, for the first time. And he to collect money to relieve their distressed planued, under GRANT, the whole military part of that political campaign which made Fraud for the first time triumphant | was to gain the sympathy and rally the in American history.

test at hand, he asks for a regiment of artillet at present going on in Ireland, by lery at the capital. What for? And the which such pressure may be brought to commandant of the marines has the ef- bear on the English Government as will frontery to recommend an increase of his compel it to take measures to avert the

gress, pledged solemnly to the last dollar of possible economy. And perhaps some other convenient Jon Johnston will rise up to second that motion, and offer his paw to pull the Republican chestnuts out of the fire.

A Senator Ought Not To Be Chairman

of a National Political Committee. The Chairman of a National Committee, either Democratic or Republican, has an opportunity to wield no inconsiderable influence upon the selection of a candidate for President. The theory of our Government is that the President shall be the choice of the people at large. We think it would be more in harmony with this theory that the Chairman of a National Committee should be one of the people, holding no office, rather than a member of the United States Senate, the most permanent branch of the national Legislature, holding office for six years.

Of course it is in keeping with the GRANT movement, which aims to lengthen the tenure of offices generally, and perhaps to give to some of them a life tenure, to select a rich member of the United States Senate for the Chairman of the Republican Na-

tional Committee. Mr. Cameron, since this appointment was conferred upon him, has moved boldly forward like a nabob and a despot. He has designated an unprecedented time for the apvention from his own State, so as to secure their support to his own Third Term candidate, to whom he stands pledged first, last, and all the time." And now it appears by a letter from Washteemed contemporary, the New York Times, Whether Mr. Conkling succeeds or not in the leading Republican paper in the United arrangements for the holding of the Convention in Chicago, and that he has assumed to place in the hands of this subcommittee the distribution of tickets by which spectators will be admitted to the Convention.

Of course this means that the hall where the Convention is held will be packed with shouters and bullies to shout and fight for

Mr. James P. Root of Chicago, the member of the National Republican Committee for the State of Illinois, raises up his voice in protest against such an arbitrary exman-Senator Don Cameron, Mr. Root admit spectators to the hall should be distributed among the several State delegations to the Convention. "The Convention and the hall," he says, "belong to the delethe tickets to their constituents, the aspect of the meeting will become national instead of local." And he significantly adds that any attempt by the sub-committee to control the hall or pack it either for or against any particular candidate would cause bad feeling and great dissatisfaction."

It is evident that Mr. Root and Mr. Cam-FRON are after two different things: the one wants a Convention which shall be an exponent of the popular sentiment of his party; while the other only desires a formal ratification of the nomination already determined upon by the Third Termers.

The Chairman of a National Committee should be some person other than a United States Senator.

What Does Mr. Parnell Want?

Nowhere are calamity and suffering more certain to elicit instant and effusive sympathy and lavish substantial aid than in the United States. Nor is there any country nearer to our sympathies than Ireland -for whose necessities and miseries we feel, and ought to feel, a keener sorrow, or a more vehement impulse to extend succor and relief. If the agitation now begun shall be directed to the lightening of the hardship and distress with which a great part of the island is threatened, its large and benignant issues will indeed cast a lustre on the American community. We trust that a movement launched in the name of humanity and charity will be held loyally and strictly to its generous aims, that it is not started in the interest of schemes illicit or unavowed, and that it will not be diverted to political manœuvres with which we, as a nation, can have nothing to do. From the outset, therefore, Mr. PARNELL, and his coadjutor, Mr. Dillon, might have done well to be outspoken and straightforward in their programme, to make it clear that their errand here is an appeal for help on the part of an afflicted people, and not an It is said that about one-fifth of this force attempt to bolster with pecuniary aid the designs, however worthy and judicious in themselves, of Irish politicians.

> So far the utterances of Mr. PARNELL and his friend have not been sufficiently explicit and satisfactory on this head. In the first speech after his arrival, the great Irish was of a double character. In vague and cautious terms he intimated that part of his business here was to carry on the war betenure which he holds chargeable with the present discontent and suffering of Ireland. He had also come, he said, to see that the perish pending its renovation. In the latter object, if our people should be convinced of is good faith and purely beneficent intentions, he would be triumphantly successful. But if he expects to provoke public demonstrations against the domestic policy of a friendly State, and to enlist us in an effort to exert pressure on a foreign legislature, he has misconceived the traditions and the sent with the utmost bitterness and indignation such an offer of Interference or dictation on the part of European opinion, and we cannot afford to set a precedent counter ing practice, and the most vital interests of the American nation. Whatever the fervor of our individual sympatimes, we have business to swerve, in an overt, tion collective way, from our historical policy of non-intervention. We have no moral right to take part in the public agitation of questions, or in the financial furthering of schemes, whose disposition be longs to the lawmakers of the United Kingdone. This principle was settled long ago and settled once for all.

In the speech of Mr. PARNELL's companion, we regret to see that the benevolent aspect of their joint mission receives very little emphasis, and that its political intention is more distinctly indicated. Mr. DrL-LOS affirms roundly that, in his mind, the chief object of their visit was by no means countrymen. Their controlling purpose continues the speaker, in coming to America public oninion of this country, and also to And now, with another Presidential con- | raise sufficient funds to "carry on any agi-

wished to contribute to mitigate the existing suffering, Mr. PARNELL and his friends had an organization-the National Land League-which could distribute the funds collected more effectually than any other

body of men in Ireland. It cannot be denied that political and philanthropic designs seem a good deal intermixed in Mr. Dillon's programme. There are thousands in this community who would eagerly join in allaying the unmerited suffering of the Irish population, but who yet have no desire to contribute to the funds or endorse the projects of political associations in other countries. They will be as slow and cautious in responding to applications on the latter score as they will show themselves swift and lavish in their offerings for generous and charitable ends. In view of the ambiguous language which, to our sincere regret, Mr. PARNELL and Mr. DILLON have seen fit to employ, our people will possibly insist on the appointment of an independent, non-partisan committee, charged with the reception and distribution of funds. The people of Ireland must not suffer be cause the gentlemen who represent them may contemplate other objects than the immediate succor of their countrymen.

We observe that Mr. EUGENE KELLY, whose sympathy for Ireland has been abundantly demonstrated, takes issue with Mr. PARNELL as to the proper form in which relief should be extended. The latter thinks our assistance ought to take the shape of money, and that this money should go through the hands of his association. Mr. KELLY, on the other hand, remembering his experience on other occasions when help was asked and promptly given, believes that food could be purchased in bulk on this side of the Atlantic and landed in Ireland more cheaply than it could be purchased there. Other philanthropic persons have signified a willingness to make substantial contributions, but have expressed a wish to enstitute a purely philanthropic organization, made up of elergymen and laymen representing the various conflicting interests in Ireland. They would intrust to such a committee, which would include a number of our own citizens, the duty of collecting and apportioning the funds raised in the United States. This plan, we understand, does not meet with Mr. PARNELL's approval. We trust, however, it may prove no inseparable condition of his project that the money forthcoming from this country should pass through the hands of his own political associates. We believe that, on reflection, he will appreciate the injury such a demand might work to the Irish people, whose sufferings he deplores.

The Winter Here and Abroad.

We are now near the middle of our winter, and yet the fields and the hillsides hereabouts present the appearance of spring, and green spears of grass are frequent enough to make the turf almost like that of early April, while on some of these January days the atmosphere reminds us of the air of spring time. The plough could cut a deep furrow, and the roads are heavy with the mud which the loosening of the slight frost has created. The buds on the cherry trees have swelled, and green things seem to be

amount of private charity can cope with That the present system of assessing property the approaching famine in Ireland." writes | for taxation is imperfect, unequal in its operabishop of Tuam. The annual crop reports of | sion. That the laws regulating canal manage England show that the last year was rement are in many respects insufficient.

That the "highest educational advantages" markable for its lack of fertility. So far as

On the Continent the winter has been one suffering. At Paris the weather was sharp and disagreeable up to the beginning of the year, when it moderated so decidedly and suddenly that the ice in the Seine, over which people had for a month been crossing, broke up rapidly and the river became a roaring torrent. The Rhine and Main are much swoller, and villages along these streams have been inundated. At Vienna a sudden thaw at the beginning of the year caused apprehensions of a serious flooding. the Danube rising rapidly and alarmingly Thousands of people, the cable despatch informed us, spent New Year's night in watching to guard against inundation; but so far

no great damage has been done. A famine is reported in some districts of Bosnia, thousands of people being on the verge of starvation. In Russia the country etween the Volga and the Don is famine stricken according to accounts from St. Petersburg, and hunger is aiding typhus fever in devastating the region. Christian missionaries in Turkey appeal for aid for the victims of the famine which is prevailing and increasing in northern Persia. averring that unless aid is promptly furnished a great number of the population

must assuredly perish. The winter, therefore, has so far proved more trying in the Old World than here. As is always the case, there have been heavy snow storms in portions of the far West, but up to this time we have seen none in the vicinity of New York, while the thermometer has not registered any remarkably low temperatures. On the average, the first half of the winter has been mild and open, and now we approach the middle of January with scarcely a trace of snow to be seen in the city streets, and little of it showing itself

in the neighboring country. Why Was His Name Suppressed?

In the accounts of Mr. CHILDS's dinner to Gen. GRANT, curiously enough, one of the most notorious names was suppressed from the list of guests. We refer to WILLIAM H. KEMBLE. Of course he must have been present. No party comprising Grant, Bab-COCK, and Robeson would be complete without KEMBLE.

We know that KEMBLE understands silence" as well as division; but why should silence be preserved about his presence at the GRANT dinner ?

We offer to our esteemed contemporary, Mr. CHILDS, the free use of our columns to explain this mystery.

Congress should take the opportunity afforded by the new Consular and Diplomatic bill abolish every diplomatic mission in Europe, enving only the commercial or consular repre entatives there, and directing diplomacy to be done by cable. Still, economy might require force, too, in presence of a Lemocratic Con- | present distress." He added that if America | this change to be postponed until March 4, 1881.

when somebody besides Mr. W. M. EVARTS will talk at this end of the cable. It would hardly do to make the cost of cable tolls greater than that of the entire diplomaticestablishment in Europe.

The legislative session of 1880 was opened yesterday without especial incident. The presiding officers delivered their carefully prepared speeches, the Governor's message was read, and members began to introduce bills as promptly as though the Legislature had been organized for months. The more important bills were Mr. Forsten's for the reorganization of the Pilot Commission and the pilot service in New York harbor, and for the repeal of the Rapid Transit act-the object of the latter bill being to prevent the further construction of elevated railroads.

Had it been a passenger train instead of a freight train that went through the open bridge near Perth Amboy, there would have been something more to it than the smashing up of a locomotive and eight cars. The man in charge of the bridge is not the less to blame, however. He left the bridge open when it should have been closed, and the train went into the water. He says he saw a white light where there should have been a red one, and the grave question is raised whether this engineer is mistaken, or whether the system of interlocking switches, upon which so many of our railroads depend is liable to get out of order and give us another disaster of the Tay.

The moral decadence of the Republican party is illustrated anew in the caucus nomination of DE GOLYER GARPIELD for the seat in the United States Senate once occupied by Salmon P. CHASE.

OLD SALT has not wholly lost his savor, t appears. He still feels, down at the bottom of his boots, an old-tashioned American repugnance to third terms, and to that subversion of the free, popular government of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON and JACESON and LINCOLN which a third term in the White House for any American citizen implies.

Fog brooded over a pretty large section of the earth's surface yesterday. Early in the day it was especially thick and mirk at Angusta in the State of Maine; but as the day wore on, sunshing rifts became visible here and there, and anxious observers took courage. Maine and Mexico both begin with an M. but they are even further apart in political traditions habits, and methods than on the map, and it will be early enough to mourn over the " Mexicanation" of Maine politics when we are confronted with the accomplished fact.

Amnesty for Afghans has a generous sound, but as it is accompanied by an exception of the leaders, it must mean only more hanging and confiscation.

President Daza of Bolivia has already met the fate of his ally, President Prapo of Peruhe is deposed and has fled. This pair probably entered together into the nitrate plotagainst Chili-such at any rate was Chili's altegation declaring war against Peru-and their fall has been nearly simultaneous. Daza had some reputation as an executive officer.

Russia is now moving troops to her western border in a way that starts rumors of war with Austria, or with Germany, or with both combined. But no foreign war or rumor of war can heal the internal disorders of Russia; the struggle with Turkey has already proved that

Dr. McEvilly, the coadjutor of the Arch- tion, and might well be referred to a Commiswheat and barley were concerned, the crops who seek them." That he is for make the concerned the crops who seek them." should be provided by the State for "all ing women eligible as school officers. That during the past fiscal year New severity, and, in some parts, of great | York paid \$10,323,962 for the free schooling of her children. That her prisons were nearly self-supporting. That care should be taken in the matter of convict labor, to "avoid all unnecessary interference with industrial interests." That in the past half year the fire insurance companies have paid out \$4.361,188 more than they have taken in, and that only ten of the eighty-three New York companies have kept up their surplus. That he is not sure but additional legislation against incendiarism is needed. That the savings banks are in healthier condition than they were in even six months ago. That the National Guard is all right. That as to that "grand but costly structure," the new Capitol, the only thing to do now is to finish it up in the most advantageous manner possibleperhaps by means of a loan which would throw a part of the burden on future taxpavers. That the county jails and poorhouses need a thorough overhauling. That there is a marked increase in immigration. That the quarantine system of this port is a model. That the relations of rail roads to the public should be carefully examined and justly and practically regulated. That, outside of this city, new legislation is needed to secure honest elections-in particular, a "well guarded registry law for all incorporated villages." That a carefully matured excise law is also needed. That it would be a good thing if the towns which have lent their credit to railroad enterprises could refund their debts at a lower rate of interest. Lastly, that public expenditures, especially in the case of this city,

should be "reduced to a frugal and economical This closing suggestion will commend itself to the approval of all Gov. Connell's non-officeholding fellow citizens, without distinction of party.

A very interesting collection of pictures was exhibited last evening at the monthly meeting of the Art Stadents League. There is a rapidly and deservedly growing interest manifested in the work of the association and the umber of students taxes the class rooms and the teach-In the marmer of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, ending Nov.

8, a Brooklyn art student, Kenneth Bylance Cranford, carried off the honors for the best life drawing. Geröme presided on the occasion and made the award. The Resemberg collection of contributed paintings and drawings is on exhibition in the Leavitt Gallery at \$17 Broadway. They are to be sold for the benefit of the widow and family of the late Mr. Resemberg.

To-morrow evening the Union League Club will give its first art reception of the year. The Art Committee has secured a large number of pictures of unusual interest. Mr. William Wilson of Strand street has issued a large and finely-executed steel engraving, by Edward Cl Keatinge, representing, in a design of decorative treatment, the story of the Nativity.

Just the Truth. From the Springfield Republican

Grant's renomination by the Republican party and his election would be likely to involve serious consequences to the nature of free institutions in this country

That Defective Wire. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A Brookn Bridge official is reported as saying We don't know exactly how much of this detective re get into the cables, but we believe the structure is

In view of the fact that Mr. Tilden lost the Presidency because the will of the people was defled by Returning Boards in Florida and Louisiana, it is not likely that he would advise the Democratic party in Maine to imitate the practices of carpet-bag rogues. Mr. Tilden was naked if he knew anything about the Maine

business, and he replied: 'I was never consulted, directly or indirectly, about the course the capvassing officers of Maine should or should not pursue. I never directly or indirectly gave any advice to them. I have been fully occupied for two months with private business, and have not even read what has been said about the Maine affair. I know nothing about the merits of the controversy, and have no opinion to express. I believe that the popular will ought always to be respected."

THE GRANT MOVEMENT IN NEW YORK.

ALBANY, Jan. 6 .- A question which engages considerable attention here at present is the time of holding the Convention to send delegates to Chicago. One man, who holds a place in the inner circle of Republican leaders, said: We shall have an early Convention-not later than the first week in March. It is highly desirable that there should be no misunderstanding in regard to the position of New York. This is the pivotal State of the Union. In all the Republican strongholds of the West-Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Nebraska-the people want to know who is the first choice of New York for the Presidency. On that a great deal depends. To delay the Convention is to confuse the party and to invite misrepresentation. Those of us who favor Grant believe that his friends are in an immense majority in the State. If it turns out that we are mistaken, we are willing to abide the result. But if we are correct, we want to know it, and we want our enemies to know it. too. Therefore, we are in favor of an early Convention, the earlier the better, and I have reason to add that the State Committee is with us on that point." An anti-Grant Republican said: "The so-

salled Grant boom is a scheme to cheat the people out of their choice of a President. It is an attempt to accomplish by trick and device a result which cannot be openly and honestly brought about. Take Pennsylvania as an example. A majority of the Republicans there don't want Grant, and Cameron knows it. But he directs that the Convention shall be called early in February, thus forcing the election of delegates in midwinter-a season when the people are indifferent to polities. The Cameron agents, however, are employed by the year, and they can do their work in January as well as in May. Accordingly, you will see at Harrisburg a convention almost solid for Grant, which seems to represent the people, but in reality represents the politicians when the people are asseep. They purpose to do the same thing in this State. They would call the New York Convention in February if they had the machinery prepared. But they deem it wiser to wait till dov. Cornell has filled all the offices in his gift with Grant men, that they may have hired servants to pack the primaries for them. They know in advance that it is impossible to get a fair and full expression of public opinion in the winter. The first difficulty is that the voters have not yet made up their minds in regard to the next Presidency. They want time to look over the field and canvass the claims of candidates. When this time is denied them, they will let the choice of delegates go by default. The next difficulty is in reaching the primaries at the most inciement senson of the year. The farmer will ride five miles to attend a town meeting in March, for he has a personal stake in the result; but he will not ride five miles in February to decide who shall go to the State Convention, for the weather and his inclination are against it, and he feels that his vote will not count. convention almost solid for Grant, which

have swelled, and green things seem to be growing in the open air.

We might call it a remarkable winter for us if of recent years we had not had seasons which were even more open; but our comparative freedom in this region from sharp cold and from heavy and lasting snow makes our winter remarkable when we contrast it with that which has now brought such inclement weather to European countries.

In England the new year opened with violent tempests, and during a flerce December gale the Tay bridge in Scotland succumbed to the storm, and what was boasted of as one of the grandest triumphs of modern engineering proved its inability to resist the onset of the elements. In Ireland widespread distress appeals for public and private aid, the scarcity of proper fuel for burning being a serious calamity. "No amount of private charity can cope with Tarky she has already proved that in the open air.

While our ponderous German brethren were sately erossing the Rhine on the fee at fair Bingen, a month ago, the Connecticut below Englishment on the fee at fair Bingen, a month ago, the Connecticut below Englishment on the fee at fair Bingen, a month ago, the Connecticut below Englishment of the simplest things in politics, but the prophe are deviced by it has flet after the constitution of the simplest things in politics, but the prophe are deviced by it has flet simplest things in politics, but the prophe are deviced by it has flet after the constitution of the simplest things in politics, but the prophe are deviced by it has flet after the condition. The managers of the outly with containts the start in the north that have for the stray cakes from the north that have for the stray cakes from the north that have for the stray cakes from the north that have conditions of its banks. Even as far north as Massachusetts the sleighting for a consideration or otherwise. Tickets are printed bearing the deall for a moment. Take and conditions of the simplest things in politics, but the ensity for the stray charder and useless.

While The process of packing Conventions is one

marinst men who are paid from the public purse his chances of success are small, even when the majority of the people are with him. After attending to the primaries, the machine men next take the District Convention in hand. There also they lave their candidates ready made, and they usually elect them before the opposition can organize itself. By attending carefully to these preliminaries they are able to appear at a State Convention with a voting force out of all proportion to their actual strength. If the present programme is carried out, New York will send a Grant delegation to Chicago to represent an anti-Grant constituency."

"What will be the effect on the party?"

"Bad, very bad. We shall alleads the German vote, which is anti-Grant through and through, and we shall drive from our ranks that large body of respectable men who will never consent to see the unwritten law of the land violated by the election of a President for a taird term. There will be no open revoit as there was in 1872, nor any attempt to form an alliance with our opponents. But if the Demorrats nominate a good man, and Grant is the Republican candidate, 50,000 citizens of New York who have acted with the Republican party up to this time will vote the Democratic ticket."

"Which will give the Democrats an immense majority." I ventured to add.

"I did not say that," was the quick response. I am inclined to think that the Grant managers have a better understanding with some of the leaders of the Democraty than they have with the hony of the Republican party. It might surprise the people to know that Democrats who have end that the Grant monagers have a better understanding with some of the leaders of the Lagrain by which they shall come out for Grant next June. The very rottenness of the Grant movement is an element of its strength. It hesitates at nothing. It backs primaries, cheats conventions, defrauds Republicans, and tribes Democrats and time before the middle of March.

The appear to the leader of the leaders of the baryain by which

and the Democracy of the United States, after looking over the entire field and comparing views, should find that you are not only the choice of the Democracy for President, but that your nomination is a necessity-and con should be nominated unanimously-you would not refuse the nomination??

He replied without hesitation, and his answer was sig-

milleant These are his words;

" It would not do for one to say some that I would refuse the universities one or such exemplances, for it I still it would be rintered I despited by the opening my party in infinite, and thur an arrows might be done should some one else be unadouted The conviction leit on my mind, taking the interview as a whole, was that while they. Seymour sincerely and honestly deprecates the use of his name in conwith the magnitude, and while he craves the peace and quiet of his rural life, yet if his party unanimously ask

him to become their leader next year he will not refuse Mr. Patrick Ford and Mr. Parnell.

In reference thereto, I wish to say that, in so far as my

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Yest runy my name, among others, appeared attached to a call for the consideration of a reception to Mr. Parnell in Brook.

signature is concerned, it is entirely unwarranted No one, more than I, has at heart the welfare of this and sestation, and it is the very deep concern that I see in the success of the movement that makes me regret in the success of the movement that makes me regret the auspices ander which Mr. Parwell comes to Brookiva, being judging from the batharded list of names, even were fineth that of New Yas.

Journal of the success of the success of the matter average at would have been to attach my name without reviews a sample proceeding that the other manes a pended to the matter average a sample proceeding that the other manes a pended to the call factor of a world in the factor of the success o

As the Liver is easily disordered and agreat deal of pilous distress upt to prevail during the spring. Dr. We don't want a Tay disaster. Somebody should know.
C.
C.
Least Additionable to the liver to healthy action and remove all billions.

MR. TILDEN AND THE COUNT IN MAINE. IS THERE A REPOLUTION IN RUSSIA?

The Czar's Terror of Assassiuntion and the General Spread of Disaffection.

From the Spectamo The Emperor Alexander has been enraged

The Emperor Alexander has been enraged and excited by the last attempt upon his life to a degree which may materially impair the wisdom of his decisions. It is quite matural that it should be so. All the Romanoffs rines the time of Catharine II. have shown tentencies to dreamy melancholy, despening occasionally into an incursible sadiese, broken by lensts off anger, such as that under which Car Nicholas ended his days. The present Emperor, it is well known, is of this temperament; his nerves have been tried as no man's in our generation have been tried as no man's in our generation have been tried, and he has, besides, a personal temptation both to melancholy and to rage. He thinks himself, with reason, the greatest benefactor Russia ever had—the liberator, against his own interest, of an entire people.

It is nutural that a sovereign of such a temperament and with such a history, finding himself driven by dagger and bullet to travel like a materactor, and hide himself in his own house like an insolvent, should feel a possion of indignation against an "ungrateful" people which overwhelms his judgment, induces suspicion of all around, provokes him to indiscreef threats that he will never, never yield, and urges him to such dangerous orders as that which, if correctly reported, destroys the local character of the Russian army, by distributing recruits to regiments far from their own Kinsolk and homes. It is not in such a mood that sovereigns calm agitation, and the second fact made probable is that agitation is reaching very high grades of men.

It is probable that the wiser generals, espe-

able is that agitation is reaching very high grades of men.

It is probable that the wiser generals, especially the Germans, have used their orders to report on all symptoms of disaffection in such a way as to affect the Emperor, and to convince the War Office that an appreciable proportion of officers are in favor of reform. It is nearly certain that they are, the Russian officers being drawn from all educated classes, being always more or less wearied of the favoritism which is the curse of despotisms, and being still irritated with the idea that the tremendous military sacrifices of the last war received no adequate recompense in triumphs, And finally, it is probable that ngitation is descending lower, and that the populace of the cities are losing the deep devotion which marks the peasantry, and even condoming some kinds of Nihilist attempts, though not attempts upon the Czar.

From the Pall Mail Garate.

the Czar. From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Nillist attempts, though not attempts upon the Czar.

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That some great change is ardently desired by a large though indefinite portion of Russian society—a portion far larger than the Nillist party—is a great deal clearer than the nature or possibility of the change.

It is said that there are two nations in Turkey—one progressive and the other unprogressive—one capable of Western political institutions, the other understanding nothing but unintelligent military despotism. But it is now plainly seen that there are two distinct nations in Russia. On the one hand there are the Emperor and as many of the peasants as still regard him as an earthly god; on the other side there is a new Russia of educated men and woman, of savants, of physicians, of students, and professors, with a large contingent of Government employees, Generals, and police.

There is something else which helps to account for the special attempts of Russian conspirators. A lurid light is cast upon them by the atrocities which have accompanied the Russian Imperial family throughout the whole course of its history. Even now there are said to be portions of the people who still believe that what Talleyrand called the Russian method of succession—the son killing the father—is not yet ancient history. The present Emperor, whose character even in its defects should have shown the imputation to be a gross absurdity, has not been quite free from these suspicions; and no doubt we owe to them the dreadful, almost molerable hims about the Czarewitch which the other day found their way into the European press. But doubtless the reckless conspirators who tried to wreek the Emperor's train have observed more than the bare historical fact. Twice in the course of little more than a hundred years have Russian Emperor's train have observed more than the bare historical fact. Twice in the course of little more than a hundred wears have Russian Emperor's train have observed more than the bare historical fact.

Important Trial of Nibilists. From the London Times.

ODESSA, Dec. 19.—Another important trial of Nihilists has just been heard before the Odessa minitary tribunal. There figured in it seven accused, namely: I. Victor Maleenka, and def. ranking as a gentleman. Having passed through all the classes of a gymnasium enssical school in the city of Pokava, he, in 1873, entered the University of New Russia, at Odessa, as a student of law. Three years later he requested to be allowed to transfer himself to the University of Kharkoff, but, before any answer was given to his request, he went to that of Kieff, and, without fineshing his course, left it and joined the 1324 Eathalion of Infantry Reserve, 2. Laiba Mandansky, axed 25, sen of dewish parents, settled in the town of Elizavetgrad. No mention is made as to where he received his education, but he entered the 8-venth (White Russia) Regiment of Hussars in order to qualify himself as a surgical dresser, and in November, 1875, was chosen as a conscript. 3, Ivan Drobyazkin, axed 29 the son of a deacon in the Russian Church. He passed through all the classes of the Elizavetgrad Diocesan School, and in 1870 entered the Odessa Sentinary there, from which he was expelled four years afterward. About the same time he was cited before the authorities for propagating revolutionary ideas, and kept in prison till February, 1876, when recovthe same time he was cited before the authorities for propagating revolutionary ideas, and kept in prison till February, 1876, when, recovering his liberty, he ciuded colice supervision until rearrested in July, 1878. 4. Vetor Kostiurin, aged 26, the son of a technomick, or civil servant, ranked as a gentleman. Kostiurin, inving passed through all the classes of a gymnasium at Kishineff, in 1877 entered the University at Olessa. In June, 1874, he was allowed to quit at his own request. At the commencement of 1876, he became a gunner in the Fourteenth Artillery Brigade, and in the following ways was proved to conduct the following ways. mencement of 1876, he became a gunner in the Fourideenth Artiliery Brigade, and in the following year he was ordered to go and reside at Tobolsk as a political misdemeanant, but before that order could be carried out he was found to be implicated with those who have just stood in the same dock with him, and therefore was retained here. 5. Constanting Yankoffsky, aced 22, the son of a priest in the Russian Church. In 1876, being then in its 19th year, he entered the No. 2 Gymnasium at Kishineff. 6. Semen Krahyeff, aged 36, the son of a townsman settled at Eigavetgrad. Educated firstly at a private school, he afterward entered the Commercial Academy at Moscow.

All these accused were found guilty (1) of belonging to the Russian revolutionary party; (2) of committing certain acts at Eigavetgrad in obedience to the rules of that party; (3) of propagating socialistic ideas among the bensanty, the working classes, and the youth in different parts of the Czur's dominions; (4) of importing from abroad and printing in Russia forbilden publications of a revolutionary character; (5) of attempting to forcibly rescue prisoners from custedy; (6) of killing and of attempting to find guilty of special ones. The

bare a better understanding with some of the leaders of the Democracy than they have with the body of the Republican party. It might surprise the people to know that Democrats who have been taiked of in connection with the highest offices in the State are hagging to day over the details of the bargain by which they shall some out for Grant next June. The very rottenness of the Grant movement is an element of its strength. It hesitates at nothing. It backs primaries, cheats conventions, defrauds Republicans, and tribes Democrats. If it is not thwarted in some way there is trouble about the arrival of the strength with other leaders here I satisfied myself that the Republican State Convention which the State through the Legislature meets with very inthe favor in any quarter. It is runored, however, that it will be revived later in the session and advocated by some of the very men who now denounce it.

Horaito Seymour Avews Himself a Candidate.

From a different in the Kimso Gry Time.

During the lengthy conversation Gov, Seymour had reasted wall not accept the nomination at tendered him, and finally I put it to him in this wise suppose, Governor, when our Convention shall meet and the Democracy of the United States, after looking over the output field and company was the output find and remerating said and coloning and the Democracy of the United States, after looking over the output field and company was shall need and the power of the grant and the Democracy of the United States, after looking over the output field and company was the output field and company was shall not said and the Democracy of the United States, after looking over the output field and company was shall not said and the Democracy of the United States, after looking over the output field and company was the output field.

Paying the Piper.

G. Washington Childs, A. M . In his splendid sanctum was sented. When his Honor the Mayor came To mquire how Grant should be fited Said the poet " Sit down, my lord, luttle midst of these objects of cers. Have a care. That heathemsh sword, If it tumbles, will surely hart you.

About the reception of Grant-Provide us with all we may want, And thus blow its trumpet loudly Go on, ar. don't mind the expense

he sure that the guests not suited To see that the talls are footed. The reception over, one day

o Childs came a musical sinner. Who requested the poet to par For a band that played at his dinner. Said he. "I can't take from the town-

Indired, it would be such a pity-The honor of doing things brown. Present this account to the city. When his Honer the Mayor again

Invaded the sanctum, and boldly inquired about money, why, then, The post received him soldly, When you and the Councilmen die,"

Said Childs, " I will furnish the hearses. And write-who can do it but I ?-My meatest function! verses. 'This offer of mine, Mr. amounts

To a very big thing, as I view it "ad be giad of the chance to do it. SUNBEAMS.

-Somebody has counted 104 hangings by sheriffs in this country during 1879, and 72 by moba. -At Königsberg, in Prussia, there are 800

maid servants out of situations, having been dismissed by their masters for the sake of economy.

-A man who was enabled to come from India to Hudson, N. Y., through the loan of \$200 by a brother, has eloped with that brother's daughter.

-A patient in the Bennett Medical Col. ege, Chicago, died from chlorotorm, which a professor gave him as a preliminary to simputating his leg before -Senator Harris delivered a lecture in Al-

bany on "Politics and Literature," and pronounced liter-ature "literatoor." The local newspapers and some of

their correspondents are discussing the poin -Twenty kegs of gold were received in Chicago from this city a few days ago. Each weighed about 300 pounds, and contained \$75,000, making \$1,500,000 in all. This money was sent by Jim Recards

The revised Haytian Constitution provides that every able-bodied male between the says of eighteen and sixty must be a member either of the army or the national guard. Some people in this country et dent v admire the Haytian plan. -The discovery has recently been made

payment for wheat.

in the library of the city of Treves, in Rhenish Pruss, of an old French poem in manuscript, the authorality of which, according to the notes appended, is to be still uted to the ministrel king, Richard Cour-de Lion. -Leadville boasts of aristocratic walters. At the Grand Hotel is an ex-member of the New Jersey Legislature, whose letters bear the prefix of "Hon," At

the Clarendon the guests are served at table by an ex-Confederate General, a doctor of medicine, a lawyer, and an ex-Judge from Freeborn County, Minn. -A man in a Chicago theatre cried Brava" at the leading actress, and she liked it, but when another and intoxicated admirer should "Bully

ing and demanded his expulsion. Four ushers up the task, but he laid himself on the floor, put his arms and legs around the seats, and was immovable until they pried him loose with a broom handle. -The Pope has sent instructions to the Bishops and other collectors of Peter's pence to forward what they may have in hand, as the large calls upon his resources, arising from the hardness of the times, have left him without the means of satisfying turther demands Unlike his predecessor, Leo XIII, puts by nothing. Al the receipts of 1879 have been already spent in assis

-According to the reports of persons returned lately from the Spanish marriage fetes to Vienna, the prevailing disposition at Madrid is such as to justify not only serious apprehensions with regard to the tran-quility or the capital, but also to the dynasty. Of a real affection for the monarch there is no trace to be found and the young Queen has in general also been received coolly. It struck the visitors that Queen Isabella was

eagerly saluted wherever she appeared. -Toby Hughes was not considered d such consequence in San Francisco, where he was s broker's cierk. He quietly bought 10,000 shares of Chai lenge mining stock at \$1 a share, which was all that it was worth. Through a friend, he went through the form of daily selling some of the stock at an advance be always himself the purchaser. In a month he got the quotation up to \$3.50, though there had been no real sales. Then he left with several brokers boxus order from Flood, the millions man, to buy it at \$3. They thereupon purchased Toby's 10,000 shares, and he, with the \$30,000 profit, hastily quitted the city. Challenge has dropped back to \$1.

-Mr. Gladstone, previous to starting for Scotland, made direct overtures of reconciliation to Car dinal Manning. The ancient friendship of these eminen personages, dating from Oxtord, and cordially maintained up to a decade ago in spite of the widely divergent tenor of their later life, has been frequently alluded to by each The publication of the Vatican pam hiet, in which the ex Premier sought to avenge his overthrow by the infu-ence of the Irish hierarchy, produced an numediate estrangement between the churchman and the statesman. Mr. Gladstone's further philippies against Rome, its rulers, and its religious system, of course widened the

breach Mr. Gladstone is now anxious to repair. -Under the title of "The Fate of a Book." the Letysic Grenzistes, a weekly magazine, to which Dr Moritz Busch is one of the chief contributors, prints at article on the success which has attended the sale of the well-known "Bismarckiana," published last year. The writer evidently aims at responding with tacts to the un favorable criticisms of the work, singularly enough de-livered by the great majority of German journals, and after quoting several pages of opinion from the press of Europe and America on the merits of the book, winds up by averring that seven translations of it have already as wared—one in England, two in America, two in France me in Holland, and one in Eussia—and that, in all, abou

48,000 copies are in circulation. -Miss Bronte says that fortune is imes takes the turn of repeated strokes of luck in the same quarter. So far as outsiders can tell, this seen now so prominent in connection with the recen memorable election campaign in Scotland. Three years ago, when Lord Rosebery was so well known in social circles here, he had rank, affluence, good looks, pleasant has proved this last, and, by his marriage with an heiress of fabulous wealth, added immensely to his section as a political power. The fact of Mr. Gladstone having made Dalmeny his headquarters and put himself as it were, under the local guidance of its owner, is is itself a mark of great confidence, and to be acco proof of the prominence his host is likely to have when

new Government comes into office. -Wah Yick, a San Francisco Celestial as just demonstrated how a son of the Flowery King doin may be upset by the English language when he attempts to wrestie with it for the possession of a sponse. In trying to set his marriage license, he was detented by the language at every turn; so that in three several lep papers he caused his name to be spelled in as many di-terent ways, and indicated his lodgings by a number is Dupont street which, from its high position in the as merical scale, would go to show that that thoroughfar extended into the near neighborhood of Halifax, in Neve Scotia. Moreover, the hewildered ex-subject of the ousin to the sun gave as the name of the woman whom he was to wed the name-or almost the name-of an other woman, a buxom and well-balanced young American nursemand from Nevada City, who had no more in ention of marrying Wah Yick than she had of uniting

herself to a a stone idol of Cashmers -An official of the Philadelphia Mint says that the demand for cents is so great that the orders cannot be promptly filled. "There are parts of the coun try," he adds, " where they are as rare as gold dollar are here. In the South the cent is almost unknown the smallest coin being a five-cent piece, Recently, his-ever, there has been some demand for them from merchauts in Georgia and Alabama. In the far West then is but little call for them, but when one gets to St Louis or east of that point, then the cent becomes familiar Wherever there are six cent fares on the street cars there is a demand from that city. Now, Louisville se dom, if ever, calls upon us, while Cincinnati is continually crying for the one cent piece. New York consumer a big lot, and so do the Eastern States. The two-cent piece was a good help to us for a time, but none of them have been coined for ten years, and all that are redeeme are received into one-cent pieces. Competition in tradnereases the demand for cents. Whenever retail trad-

-The Queen of Spain's rooms at Madrid have been exquisitely appointed. In the first of the suite, hung with Beauvais's choicest tapestry, stand two Severe cutdents valued at \$40,000. This opens on wha lakhown as the Imperial salson, furnished in what is known as the style of the first empire. The music room to hung with park silk and adjoins the Queen's study furnished in the Louis XV, style, and ceited in wood and terrare, which commands a charming prospect The sleeping room adjoining is a spacious chamber, the besin Louis XVI, style, the canopy supported by female figures in gill bronze. A large Louis XIV wardrobe, of marvellously beautiful design, occurries nearly the whole of one side of the room. The walls are covered with 65 card of talestry work from Ligon costing \$8.093 Ad-joining is a lovely discount room, communicating with the acreants rooms. All is so arranged that the King and Queen can be together in perfect privacy, as her dress nun cates with the King's apartments

-Mile. Josephine Lecomte, the former propriete as of a tobacco shop in Paris, has sood & addupter Towne, "journalist and man of setters" for the sum or 200 trance, in which he steed indicted to her, together with a further sum of 4.73) trance by war of Compensation for broken primite. Having got all the ready makey from the sady that it was bossible to obtain and scened a promise of her hand in marriage, he per surded her to go into a convent until certain family difficulties interfering with their union could be over one. The testum of her existence to this retrest was begined by the daily receipt of letters, written in every species of verse, in which the impassioned Towns rowed notationable love. Presently his ardor grew cool, and in place of the usual four pages of glowing verse, the post-man left one horning at the convent a copy of a financial fournal called the Messager de Paris, in which there was amsounced with all solemnity the death of "our sys pathetic confrere. M. Adolphe Towns The news was confirmed by a heart-broken letter from Adolphe's be therefore; it gave a graphic are untul Adolphe's untimely end, and concluded by assuring Mile Lecomte that Adolphe had died not worth temperare. She at ince came to Paris, where she discovered that Adolphe was slive and hearty, and that she had been scandalous! cheated she brought her action forthwith, and judg-ment by detault, was pronounced on all the issues. M. Adolphe Towns now ower the "angel of his dream" the

